

ITALY WAS GUILTY OF TREACHERY, SAYS AUSTRIA IN LATEST RED BOOK

Continued from First Page.

Death of Marquis di San Giuliano, when the portfolio of foreign affairs passed into Konrad's hands at the beginning of November. It became apparent that Italy, without considering her treaty obligations or any moral scruples, was sure that the opportunity had arrived, both of her own and of the world's, to force Austria to cede the southern districts which are populated by Italians.

The first step in this direction occurred on December 11 when the Roman Cabinet, openly referring to the national aspirations, instructed the Ambassador to state that as a result of our military operations in Serbia and according to article seven of the Triple Alliance, it was entitled to demand compensations. The military operations on foreign territory do not mean the occupation of any of that territory and give no right to claim compensations. It is evident that compensations are only to be looked for where advantages are won which must be equalized—that is in the Balkan peninsula. Nobody, when the alliance was signed, thought of the possibility of considering other districts.

On February 9 Austria made counter demands because Italy had occupied the islands and Valona. Italy declared after long and fruitless negotiations at the end of February that she would consider the reopening of operations against Serbia without agreement and compensation as a breach of the alliance treaty which must lead to serious consequences. Such action could be compensated by the cession of Austria-Hungarian territories.

This extraordinary situation demanded an extraordinary decision. Baron von Burien was able, with the monarch's consent and the approval of the cabinet, to inform the Italian Ambassador that Austria-Hungary would accept in principle the cession of part of the territory which had formed the basis of the negotiations. Before he had begun his negotiations, however, the Roman Cabinet demanded that the cession be into force immediately, a demand which in itself shed a grave light upon the sincerity of Italy's intention to reach a friendly solution. Aside from the practical difficulty, Austria could not be expected to cede districts of the greatest strategic importance before the conclusion of peace and when Italy's counter obligation of neutrality should have been fulfilled. There was truly no reason for such extraordinary faith in Italian loyalty and worthiness.

Austrian expressed the impossibility of accepting these conditions, but declared herself ready to give strongest guarantees that the ceded districts would be turned over immediately after the conclusion of peace.

An interruption of negotiations would have followed had both parties not agreed to leave this question open temporarily. In the course of the discussion of the main points and in outlining the district to be ceded and naming the other points of negotiation, Austria presented her own suggestions, which on March 25 were handed to the Italian Ambassador at Vienna. These concessions included the fact the cession of almost the entire Italian speaking part of south Tyrol, while Italy was expected to guarantee the observance of an absolute and benevolent neutrality giving at the same time to Austria full freedom of action in the Balkans during the entire length of the war.

The Italian Cabinet made objections of a general nature, but was apparently not interested in the progress of the negotiations, for it was only when recently requested that it might forward counter propositions presented in Vienna on April 10. These propositions were so exorbitant that they conveyed an impression that the Salandra Cabinet had no earnest desire for a peaceful settlement with Austria.

Italy's demands were positively monstrous, including the cession of the entire Italian speaking Tyrol, together with the purely German district of Bozen in the lower part as well as the Carinthia and the Slav lands of Losen and Lessina and others. Trieste and the surrounding district was to be made an independent state which would recognize the Italian sovereign. Austria was to express her absolute disinterestedness in Albania, and the cessions were to be carried into effect immediately.

The structure of this programme proves the ideas underlying it were not merely of national gain, but were based on a desire for strategic gain of an aggressive character. The outline of the territories to be ceded and the fact that Italy made a series of demands vitally affecting the monarchy's most vital interests give reason to suppose that Rome in any case was secretly determined to break with the central Powers, when the solution was to be peaceable or not, and to join the Entente Powers. Although it was apparent that Italy's demands must lead to the breaking off of negotiations, Austria, inclined to make concessions, virtually succeeded in reaching a compromise. Many of the points, however, postulated by Italy were so vitally opposed to the monarchy's interests that compromise was impossible. This was the more so because the Roman Cabinet characteristically upheld particularly those demands which it was practically impossible for Austria to meet, although the negotiations were continued with Austria ready to make all possible concessions.

When the Salandra Cabinet on May 24, without even replying to the proposals submitted by us, declared in Vienna that it considered the Alliance treaty broken by us and that therefore Italy was entitled to withdraw all of her proposals, Austria did not consider it proper to accept this surprising step immediately but continued her efforts to reach a friendly understanding.

The last offer which was submitted in writing to the Italian Government by the Imperial Ambassador as well as by Prince von Burien included the following essential points: Cession of the Italian speaking part of the southern Tyrol, cession of the district west of the Breno inhabited by Italians, the founding of a university at Trieste and the city's freedom by revision of its statutes giving it autonomy, the guaranteeing of the city's Italian character, the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the free port district of the city, readiness to recognize Italy's absolute sovereignty in Valona and the surrounding district and an expression of Austrian disinterestedness in Albania.

This treaty should threaten the political security of one of the high contracting parties, and the latter is thereby obliged to declare war, the other two signatories bind themselves to observe a benevolent neutrality towards their ally, each reserving the right to enter the war when it considers it desirable in order to make common cause with their ally.

Article VII reads: "Austria, Germany and Italy, having in view merely to preserve as far as possible the territorial status quo in the Near East, bind themselves to use their influence to prevent any territorial change prejudicial to one of the other signatories. For this purpose they will mutually give all information tending to enlighten their own intentions and those of each of the Powers. Should, however, the case occur that in the course of events the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans or on the Ottoman coasts or islands in the Adriatic or Aegean is impossible and that through the action of a third Power or the wise Austria or Italy are obliged themselves to alter the status quo by temporary or permanent occupation, this occupation must take place only after previous engagement between both Powers based on the principle of mutual compensation of all advantages, territorial or otherwise, according to each beyond the present status quo and satisfying the interests and just demands of both parties."

King of Italy to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

(Telegram.)

"Rome, August 2, 1914.

"I received your Majesty's telegram. I need not assure your Majesty that Italy, which has made every possible effort to maintain peace, which will do everything within her power to continue the alliance which had existed for so many years to the mutual advantage of both parties, is ready to accept the Royal Government's proposal to become effective at an uncertain time, to wit, the end of the war, thus appearing to indicate the willingness to accept the terms of the alliance and her sincere feelings of the great interests to be safeguarded."

"VITTORIO EMANUELE."

Count Berchtold to Herr von Meres.

"Vienna, August 4, 1914.

"Analogous with the Marquis di San Giuliano's statements to your Excellency, the Italian Ambassador by order to-day informed me that Italy, regarding Albania, would remain loyal to the agreements with Austria-Hungary and the decisions of the London conference, that Italy in no manner will take advantage of the fact that Austria-Hungary is now occupied elsewhere, and that Italy also at every point, no matter what may happen later, will preserve this position. The Italian Minister at Durazzo has received an order to issue the necessary instructions in this respect to the Consuls under him. I beg your Excellency to inform the Marquis di San Giuliano that I note this action with great satisfaction, although I was convinced a priori that Italy would respect our agreement as we on our part did during the Libyan campaign."

Count Berchtold to Baron von Macchio. (Telegram.)

"Vienna, August 23, 1914.

"I authorize your Excellency simultaneously with your German colleague to inform the Roman Cabinet that we accept the Italian interpretation regarding the expression 'dans les regions des Balkans.' We have, under Article VII, without reservation, not only during the present crisis, but during the entire duration of the Alliance treaty, this intention to accept the Italian interpretation of the question of compensation in case of the temporary seizure of any district in the Balkans."

Statement from the Imperial and Royal Government to the Royal Italian Government through the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at Vienna, May 21, 1915:

"The Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has had the honor to receive a statement concerning the abrogation of the Triple Alliance which the Italian Ambassador made to him on behalf of the Royal Italian Government on May 4. It was with painful surprise that the Imperial and Royal Government received the announcement of the Italian Government's decision abruptly to terminate the treaty founded on our mutually most important interests which for so many years has given our States security and peace and has rendered Italy noteworthy services; a surprise the more justified as the facts on which the Royal Government bases its decision go back over nine months and as the Royal Government since then repeatedly has expressed a wish to maintain the peace and to strengthen them, a wish which always has met with a favorable and cordial response from Austria-Hungary."

"The reasons compelling the Imperial and Royal Government to send an ultimatum to Serbia in July last are too well known to require repetition. The fact that Austria-Hungary herself, consisting solely in protecting the monarchy from Serbia's revolutionary machinations and to prevent the continuation of an agitation aiming at the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and resulting in serious attempts, ending with the horrible attack at Sarajevo, could in no wise affect Italy's position. The Imperial and Royal Government never supposed, and always considered the possibility to be excluded, that Italy's interests might be associated with any criminal activities directed against Austria-Hungary's safety and territorial integrity, but which unfortunately were conceived at and encouraged by the Italian Government."

"The Italian Government besides has been informed, and knew that Austria-Hungary had no intentions of the conquest of new territories. It expressly stated to Rome that Austria-Hungary, if the war remained local, had no intention of assaulting Serbia's territorial integrity as such."

"When, as a result of Russia's intervention, a mere local conflict between Austria and Serbia, against our wishes, and European and Austria-Hungary and Germany found themselves attacked by several great Powers, the Royal Government announced Italy's neutrality without, however, the slightest indication that this war, long prepared by Russia, might be convenient to her existence."

"It is sufficient to refer to the declarations made by the Marquis di San Giuliano's telegram sent on August 2, 1914, by the King of Italy to the Emperor and King, to prove that the royal government then said nothing to the effect that Austria-Hungary's actions were contrary to the obligations of our alliance."

Attacked by the Powers of the Triple Entente, Austria-Hungary and Germany found themselves in a position of defensive war having nothing to do with a programme opposed to the realization of Italy's most vital interests. These vital interests, which were not in danger, were in no manner threatened. If Italy, however, felt disturbed in this respect she ought to have complained to Vienna and Berlin. But she did not do so, and instead indicated her readiness to support the defensive war and to safeguard these interests. The royal government then held the opinion of their allies as to these matters, that they involved no right to invoke treaty obligations, but that she made as a statement justifying her belief that she considered Austria-Hungary's action 'an open breach of the word and spirit of the alliance treaty.'

For certain compensations in case Austria-Hungary derived advantages, territorial or otherwise, in the Balkan peninsula from the war. The Imperial and Royal Government accepted this standpoint and declared itself ready to submit the question to discussion, simultaneously asserting the difficulty of determining compensations as long as it was uncertain what advantages Austria-Hungary would derive from the war.

The royal government shared this opinion. The statement was evident as well from the statement of the late Marquis di San Giuliano of August 25, 1914, saying: 'It is as yet premature to speak of compensations,' as from the Duke d'Avarna's remark after our retreat from Serbia: 'Now there is no reason for compensations.'

The Imperial and Royal Government always has been ready to enter into negotiations for this purpose, the Imperial and Royal Government attributing the great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with Italy, it therefore accepted negotiations when brought by temporary or permanent occupation, this occupation must take place only after previous engagement between both Powers based on the principle of mutual compensation of all advantages, territorial or otherwise, according to each beyond the present status quo and satisfying the interests and just demands of both parties."

King of Italy to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

(Telegram.)

"Rome, August 2, 1914.

"I received your Majesty's telegram. I need not assure your Majesty that Italy, which has made every possible effort to maintain peace, which will do everything within her power to continue the alliance which had existed for so many years to the mutual advantage of both parties, is ready to accept the Royal Government's proposal to become effective at an uncertain time, to wit, the end of the war, thus appearing to indicate the willingness to accept the terms of the alliance and her sincere feelings of the great interests to be safeguarded."

"VITTORIO EMANUELE."

Count Berchtold to Herr von Meres.

"Vienna, August 4, 1914.

"Analogous with the Marquis di San Giuliano's statements to your Excellency, the Italian Ambassador by order to-day informed me that Italy, regarding Albania, would remain loyal to the agreements with Austria-Hungary and the decisions of the London conference, that Italy in no manner will take advantage of the fact that Austria-Hungary is now occupied elsewhere, and that Italy also at every point, no matter what may happen later, will preserve this position. The Italian Minister at Durazzo has received an order to issue the necessary instructions in this respect to the Consuls under him. I beg your Excellency to inform the Marquis di San Giuliano that I note this action with great satisfaction, although I was convinced a priori that Italy would respect our agreement as we on our part did during the Libyan campaign."

Count Berchtold to Baron von Macchio. (Telegram.)

"Vienna, August 23, 1914.

"I authorize your Excellency simultaneously with your German colleague to inform the Roman Cabinet that we accept the Italian interpretation regarding the expression 'dans les regions des Balkans.' We have, under Article VII, without reservation, not only during the present crisis, but during the entire duration of the Alliance treaty, this intention to accept the Italian interpretation of the question of compensation in case of the temporary seizure of any district in the Balkans."

Statement from the Imperial and Royal Government to the Royal Italian Government through the Imperial and Royal Ambassador at Vienna, May 21, 1915:

"The Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has had the honor to receive a statement concerning the abrogation of the Triple Alliance which the Italian Ambassador made to him on behalf of the Royal Italian Government on May 4. It was with painful surprise that the Imperial and Royal Government received the announcement of the Italian Government's decision abruptly to terminate the treaty founded on our mutually most important interests which for so many years has given our States security and peace and has rendered Italy noteworthy services; a surprise the more justified as the facts on which the Royal Government bases its decision go back over nine months and as the Royal Government since then repeatedly has expressed a wish to maintain the peace and to strengthen them, a wish which always has met with a favorable and cordial response from Austria-Hungary."

"The reasons compelling the Imperial and Royal Government to send an ultimatum to Serbia in July last are too well known to require repetition. The fact that Austria-Hungary herself, consisting solely in protecting the monarchy from Serbia's revolutionary machinations and to prevent the continuation of an agitation aiming at the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and resulting in serious attempts, ending with the horrible attack at Sarajevo, could in no wise affect Italy's position. The Imperial and Royal Government never supposed, and always considered the possibility to be excluded, that Italy's interests might be associated with any criminal activities directed against Austria-Hungary's safety and territorial integrity, but which unfortunately were conceived at and encouraged by the Italian Government."

"The Italian Government besides has been informed, and knew that Austria-Hungary had no intentions of the conquest of new territories. It expressly stated to Rome that Austria-Hungary, if the war remained local, had no intention of assaulting Serbia's territorial integrity as such."

"When, as a result of Russia's intervention, a mere local conflict between Austria and Serbia, against our wishes, and European and Austria-Hungary and Germany found themselves attacked by several great Powers, the Royal Government announced Italy's neutrality without, however, the slightest indication that this war, long prepared by Russia, might be convenient to her existence."

"It is sufficient to refer to the declarations made by the Marquis di San Giuliano's telegram sent on August 2, 1914, by the King of Italy to the Emperor and King, to prove that the royal government then said nothing to the effect that Austria-Hungary's actions were contrary to the obligations of our alliance."

Attacked by the Powers of the Triple Entente, Austria-Hungary and Germany found themselves in a position of defensive war having nothing to do with a programme opposed to the realization of Italy's most vital interests. These vital interests, which were not in danger, were in no manner threatened. If Italy, however, felt disturbed in this respect she ought to have complained to Vienna and Berlin. But she did not do so, and instead indicated her readiness to support the defensive war and to safeguard these interests. The royal government then held the opinion of their allies as to these matters, that they involved no right to invoke treaty obligations, but that she made as a statement justifying her belief that she considered Austria-Hungary's action 'an open breach of the word and spirit of the alliance treaty.'

PLEA FOR DELAY IN FRANK CASE WINS

Governor Unexpectedly Puts Off the Hearing Until Monday.

MILITIA OUT; NOT NEEDED

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—The hearing before Gov. Slaton of the final plea for clemency for Leo M. Frank, condemned to die on June 22 as the slayer of Mary Phagan, was adjourned unexpectedly at 12:30 o'clock to-day until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when Solicitor General, who appeared to oppose interference with the death sentence, asked for additional time.

The adjournment came at the close of an argument by ex-Governor Joseph M. Brown, who headed a delegation of Marietta citizens in opposition to the plea for a commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. Herbert Clay, Solicitor-General of the Marietta circuit, had preceded the former Governor in a speech against commutation.

Former Congressman William M. Howard presented Frank's appeal to the Governor.

Howard, in presenting an invitation of the State and the defence to visit the National penitentiary before he formulates his decision, the Governor indicated that it was his intention to grant a reprieve to the murderer of Mary Phagan and to satisfy himself as to every detail of the crime. He asked Solicitor General for a copy of his briefs and for a copy of the jury in the Frank case delivered to the jury in the Frank case.

A largely attended mass meeting was held on the Capitol grounds after Gov. Slaton had adjourned the hearing. A large number of the troops under arms of the Georgia National Guard were in the city, which is only a block from the Capitol. Many of those who attended the meeting were from Georgian towns, though the large majority were Atlanta people.

While the mass meeting was in progress a company of the Atlanta National Guard marched by the Capitol grounds. There was no explanation given for the appearance of the military, but it was generally understood that Gov. Slaton had ordered the troops under arms of the Georgia National Guard to be ready in the event of trouble.

The mass meeting, however, was ordered to disperse by the Georgia National Guard. The Governor's office and large rally in the city were crowded when the hearing opened.

In urging commutation ex-Congressman Howard followed closely the lines of his address last week before the Slaton commission.

Howard laid stress on the letter written by the late Judge Roan on his behalf in behalf of Frank and also contended that the notes found beside Mary Phagan's body proved that Jim Conley, the negro who accused Frank, murdered her. He contended that the notes, which were found in the room in which the murder was committed, were in Frank's handwriting.

Howard contended that the evidence did not show that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

Howard stated that Conley had been guilty of the crime.

the best evidence we have, but that is very indefinite and necessarily so, for part of her life had been spent in receiving the blow over the eye, which undoubtedly she received before death, as she did the injury to other parts of her body," replied Mr. Howard.

"What do you say of the efficacy of the evidence, other than Conley's testimony?"

"If that was excluded, there would not be even a suspicion," stated Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard then submitted nineteen instances in which he alleged Frank was innocent before Jim Conley's testimony had entered the case. These instances included such statements that Frank was the last person to see Mary Phagan alive, Frank's alleged nervousness and the failure of Frank's wife to visit him after his arrest. None of these charges was true, said Howard.

After Howard concluded, ex-Gov. Brown spoke against commutation. He cited cases when he was Governor wherein executive clemency was asked and refused on account of not having recommendations from Judge, Judge or Solicitor.

Referring to Judge Roan's letter Brown said: "And anywhere in a copy of that letter where Judge Roan says he thought the jury made a mistake. That letter was written when the shadows of death were over Judge Roan, and any man in that condition allows his heart to rule over his brain."

"I am here to defend the courts and their decisions. I do not see why Leo Frank should have any different process to which any other citizen of Georgia would be allowed, or has been allowed, in the past when convicted of murder."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

"The people are looking to the Governor to see if Georgia will strike a death blow to our courts and a trial by jury, give this man a new trial. This case in the manner in which it is being handled in the press has put 'trial by jury' on trial. One law for all, or no law at all should prevail."

GALLIOLI TOWN MENACED.

Alien Also Fighting Close to Mardos in Dardanelles Campaign.

LONDON, June 12.—The Allies are now fighting in the region of the town of Gallipoli, according to advices from Athens.

A battle has been in progress since Thursday around Mardos.

BERLIN, via London, June 12.—A Constantinople dispatch says that an allied force which attempted an attack on Sedd el Bahr was decimated and forced to retreat in haste to their trenches. Turkish artillery has blown up an allied ammunition depot.

German Baron Killed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. AMSTERDAM, via London, June 12.—The Koelnische Zeitung announces that Baron Ernst von Saalfeld, second son of Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen, half brother of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, has been killed on the eastern front. He was born on July 4, 1896.

Belgian Guard Against Avars.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROSE, June 12.—A Sofia dispatch says that anti-aircraft guns have been stationed along the frontier, with orders to prevent possible Turkish and German reconnaissance.

HOPS FOR SUFFRAGE AT LUNA.

A "suffrage hopper" is to be a new Luna Park attraction. Hoppers will cover the United States in forty-eight hops, but they must hop on the suffrage states. New York, at the top of the tortuous incline, is the goal. There will stand Victory, 1915, the white dress and a yellow sash. Those who make the ascent on one foot will get a souvenir box of votes for women's suffrage.

The "suffrage hopper" is being erected by the Equal Suffrage Publishing Corporation, of which Mrs. Norman Phelps, Whitehouse is assistant and Ethel Lloyd Patterson vice-president.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Announce—to begin Monday—a Radical

Semi-Annual Clearance

The most important value giving event of the half-year—a sale designed to clear our Five

Selling Salons of all remaining Spring Styles—

\$15 for Suits—formerly selling to \$45

Remaining garments from various lines, grouped for prompt clearance; about 50 suits. (No alterations)

\$25 for Suits—formerly selling to \$65

Outing and Service Styles of tweed, serge, gabardine, etc.

\$35 for Suits—formerly selling to \$85

Smart Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects, for street, travel and semi-dress.

\$45 for Suits—formerly selling to \$95

Of silk and cloth; suitable for calling or informal wear.

Model Suits and Gowns at Half Price and Less—(French Salon, 4th Floor)

at \$18—Dresses—formerly selling to \$65

Street, afternoon and dance styles; small groups from broken lines.

at \$35—Gowns & Dresses—formerly to \$125

Of cloth and silk; for street wear and afternoon affairs

at \$55—Exquisite Gowns—formerly to \$145

For Dinners, Receptions and other formal or informal occasions.

at \$28—Silk Coats and Throws—formerly to \$65

Of faille, taffeta, gros de Londres, chiffon, etc.

at \$10—Silk Coatees—originally to \$45

Ones and twos of a kind, suitable for Summer Porch Wear, or as an added touch to the Lingerie Frock

at \$45—Silk Afternoon Coats—formerly to \$85

Fashionable models, of satin, faille and taffeta, including conservative black coats.

at \$65 & \$75—Rich Wraps—formerly to \$145

Afternoon and evening styles; in correct French models, fashioned from exquisite materials and beautifully embroidered or richly lined with silk and chiffon.

\$15—\$25—\$35 for Coats—formerly to \$65

A clearance of broken lines, in smart Spring Styles—of soft velours, zephyr cloths and novelty materials.

\$25 to \$30 Costume Blouses at \$15

Delightful cool Summer styles—all new effects, just made from reserve stocks of fine laces, Georgette crepe, Brussels net, silk-net and chiffon in white and cream

—15 smart models to select from.

Clearance of \$10 to \$25 Spring Blouses at \$5 and \$9

A closing out of remaining lines in silk, satin, chiffon, Georgette Crepe, linen and lingerie

Clearance of \$15 to \$25 Hats at \$5

About 50 styles in tailored millinery suitable for walking, motoring, traveling, etc., mostly black or colors to match the

tailleur suit—A Clearance of Spring lines.

Beautiful New Summer Hats, \$15

Entirely new styles in light Mid-season effects; of tulle, crepe, chiffon, leghorn, hemp, etc., white and light shades; or in fashionable combinations of navy-blue-and-white. A very splendid selection—Regular \$25 and \$28 values.

(Semi-dress and Country Hats \$10).

Unusually Smart Outing Hats at \$5

The most "wearable" sport hat of the season—of white stitched silk, with facings of Kelly green, navy, rose and other smart shades.